

Environmental Protection Agency

§52.1781

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (c)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that a significant net emissions increase (as defined in paragraphs 40 CFR 51.166(b)(3) (1996) and 40 CFR 51.166(b)(23)(i) (1996)) occurs. 40 CFR 51.166 (1996) is presently incorporated by reference into North Carolina's plan at EPA-approved North Carolina Rule 15A NCAC 02D-.544. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and "significant" is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(23)(ii) (1996).

[45 FR 26043, Apr. 17, 1980, as amended at 75 FR 82558, Dec. 30, 2010]

§§ 52.1773–52.1774 [Reserved]

§52.1775 Rules and regulations.

Paragraph (g) of regulation 2D.0535 is disapproved because its automatic exemption for excess emissions during startup and shutdown is inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

[51 FR 32075, Sept. 9, 1986]

§§ 52.1776–52.1777 [Reserved]

§52.1778 Significant deterioration of air quality.

(a)–(b) [Reserved]

(c) All applications and other information required pursuant to §52.21 of this part from sources located or to be located in the State of North Carolina shall be submitted to the State agency, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Air Quality, 1641 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1641 or local agencies, Attention: Air Quality Section or Forsyth County Environmental Affairs, 537 North Spruce Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101; Mecklenburg County Air Quality, 700 N. Tryon St., Suite 205, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202-2236; Western North Carolina Regional Air Quality Agency, 49 Mount Carmel Road, Ashe-

ville, North Carolina 28806, rather than to EPA's Region 4 office.

[43 FR 26410, June 19, 1978, as amended at 47 FR 7837, Feb. 23, 1982; 74 FR 55143, Oct. 27, 2009]

§52.1779 [Reserved]

§52.1780 VOC rule deficiency correction.

The revisions submitted to EPA for approval on September 21, 1989, January 14, 1991, April 29, 1991, August 13, 1991, and July 19, 1993, were intended to correct deficiencies cited in a letter calling for the State to revise its SIP for O₃ from Greer C. Tidwell, EPA Regional Administrator to Governor James C. Martin on May 25, 1988, and clarified in a letter from Winston A. Smith, EPA Region IV Air Division Director to the Chief of the Air Quality Section, North Carolina Division of Environmental Management. The deficiency in the following aspect of the rule has not been corrected.

(a) Procedures used to determine capture control device efficiency should be contained in 2D.0914. This deficiency must be corrected as soon as EPA issues final guidance on Capture Efficiency regulations.

(b) [Reserved]

[59 FR 32365, June 23, 1994]

§52.1781 Control strategy: Sulfur oxides and particulate matter.

(a) The plan's control strategy for particulate matter as outlined in the three-year variance for the coal-fired units of Duke Power Company and Carolina Power & Light Company from the particulate emission limits of Regulation 15 N.C.A.C. 2D.0503, with submittals on June 18, September 7, October 31, and December 14, 1979, by the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, is disapproved only insofar that it provides an exemption for excess emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and verified malfunction. (See §52.1770(c)(22).)

(b) The plan's control strategy for particulate matter as contained in regulation 15 NCAC 2D.0536, which was submitted on January 24 and February 21, 1983, and on December 17, 1985, and became effective on August 1, 1987, is